(c) whether Government have made adequate provision for payment of compensation for killed person and damage caused to crop per acre/hectare by wild elephants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (d) Because of degradation of Elephants' habitat, destruction of its migration corridors and encroachment of habitations into forests, there are occurrences of man-elephant conflict leading of destruction of crops or damage to abodes or sometimes killing of human being. The Chief Wildlife Wardens of the States take appropriate action to contain the situations wherever they arise and also to give compensation to the victims of elephant depredation. There is no centralised mechanism for collecting information on the incidents of such depredations or on payment of compensation made by State Governments within their discretion. However, under the Project Elephant State Government are extended financial support in payment of compensation to the victims of Elephant depredations.

Project Elephant in the country

1029. SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to launch 'Project Elephant' in the country;

(b) if so, what are the names of the states where this project is likely to be launched and expenditure to be incurred on the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) The 'Project Elephant' has already been launched from the year 1991-92. An amount of Rs. 6.25 crores has been allocated for the Eighth Five Year Plan. During the last two years, following states were provided Central Assistance under the Scheme.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar
5. Karnataka
6. Kerala
7. Meghalaya
8. Orissa
9. Tamil Nadu
10. Uttar Pradesh
11. West Bengal

Pollutions of Rivers in the country

1030. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out a survey of the rivers of the country which are polluted;

(b) if so, the names of the rivers at present under cleaning operation and progress made in case of each rivers; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have chalked out a plan to take up other rivers for cleaning operations; if so, the details thereof together with the targets fixed and expenditure involved in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) The Central Pollution Control Board has carried out survey of rivers of the country. On the basis of these surveys, 13

rivers with grossly polluted stretches and 9 rivers with comparatively less polluted stretches have been identified. The statement regarding the list of these rivers is enclosed (see below). The river Ganga is not included in this list as its abatement of pollution is already in progress under the Ganga Action Plan.

(b) At present, river Ganga only is under cleaning operation under the Ganga Action Plan. Out of 261 schemes of pollution abatement sanctioned under this plan, 195 schemes have been completed so far. The remaining schemes are in various stages of completion.

(c) A scheme of pollution abatement of rivers Yamuna and Gomati has been approved by the Government under the second phase of the Ganga Action Plan. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 421 crore comprising an outlay of Rs. 357 crore for Yamuna and Rs. 64 crore for Gomati. The scheme is targeted for completion by March, 1999. No expenditure has been incurred on the scheme so far.

Statement

List of Grossly Polluted and less Polluted Stretches of some Major National Rivers

River		Polluted Stretch	Existing Class	Desired Class	Critical Parameters
I. Grossly Polluted Stretches					
Sabarmati	(i)	Immediate upstream of Ahmedabad city upto Sabarmati Ashram	E	B	DO, BOD, Coliforms
	(ii)	Sabarmati Ashram to Veutha	E	D	—do—
Indus (Tributaries)	(i)	D/S Ludhiana to Harike	Partly D Partly E	C	DO, BOD,
Sutlej	(ii)	D/S of Nangal	E	C	Ammonia
Yamuna	(i)	Delhi to confluence with Chambal	Partly D Partly E	C	DO, BOD, Coliforms
	(ii)	In the city limits of Delhi, Agra and Mathura	—do—	B	—do—
Subarnarekha		Hathi Dam to Baharagora	Partly D Partly E	C	—do—
Godavari	(i)	D/S of Nasik to Nanded	Partly D Partly E	C	BOD
	(ii)	City limits of Nasik and Nanded	—do—	B	BOD
Krishna		Karad to Sangli	Partly D Partly E	C	BOD
Chambal		D/S of Nagda & D/S Kota (Approx. 15 Kms both the places)	Partly D Partly E	C	BOD, DO
Damodar		D/S of Dhanbad to Haldia	Partly D Partly E	C	BOD, Toxic
Gomti		Lucknow to confluence with Ganga	Partly D Partly E	C	DO, BOD, Coliforms
Kali		D/S of Modinagar to confluence with Ganga	Partly D Partly E	C	—do—

River		Polluted Stretch	Existing Class	Desired Class	Critical Parameters
Khan	(i)	In the city limits of Indore	E	B	DO, BOD, Coliforms
	(ii)	D/S of Indore	E	D	—do—
Kshipra	(i)	In the city limits of Ujjain	E	B	—do—
	(ii)	D/S of Ujjain	E	D	—do—
Hindon		Saharanpur to confluence with Yamuna	E	D	DO, BOD, Toxic
II. Less Grossly Polluted Stretches					
Baiterni		Upstream of Chandbali	D	B	BOD & Coliforms
Krishna	(i)	Dhom Dam to Narso Babari (Maharashtra)	D	C	—do—
	(ii)	Tributary Streams (Maharashtra)	D	C	—do—
	(iii)	Upto Naga-Arjun Sagar Dam and from that Dam to Upstream of Repella (Andhra Pradesh)	D	C	—do—
Bhadra		Origin to downstream of KICCL of Bhadra Dam (Karnataka)	D	C	Total Coliforms
Brahmini		Upstream of Dharmashalla	D	C	BOD & Coliforms
Tunga		Thirthahalli to confluence with Bhadra	C	B	Total Coliforms
Cauveri	(i)	From Talakkavari to 5 Kms. of Mysore District Border Yagani (Karnataka)			
	(ii)	From KR Sagar Dam to Hogenekkal (Karnataka)			
	(iii)	From Pugalur to Grand Anicut (Tamil Nadu)			
	(iv)	From Grand Anicut to Kumtakonam (Tamil Nadu)			
Tapi		From city limits of Nepanagar to the city limits of Burhanpur (Madhya Pradesh)			
Narmada		Along the city limits of Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)			
Betwa		Between Vidisha and Mandideep and Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)			

N.B.

Classification of water quality is as under :—

A—Drinking water source without conventional treatment but after disinfection.

B—Outdoor bathing.

C—Drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.

D—Propogation of wild life.

E—Irrigation, Industrial cooling, and waste disposal.